



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRIEFER ARTICLES

MELCHIOR TREUB

(WITH PORTRAIT)

Dr. MELCHIOR TREUB was born at Voorschoten, near Leiden, December 26, 1851, and died at Saint Raphael, near Cannes, October 3, 1910. From 1869 to 1880 he was at the University of Leiden, first as a student and then as an instructor. In 1880 he was appointed Director of the Botanic Garden at Buitenzorg, Java, to succeed Dr. SCHEFFER.

It was in this directorship of nearly thirty years that TREUB displayed that power of organization and of administration, coupled with the spirit of research, which so distinguished him. He found the garden a scientific institution, but he discovered that increased opportunities for scientific work could be secured most readily through cooperation with agricultural interests. Upon this basis he secured private gifts in addition to grants from the government, and under his wise management Buitenzorg became the conspicuous center of research related to tropical agriculture, as well as the best equipped tropical station for purely scientific investigation.



The provisions for visiting botanists are exceedingly generous, the whole atmosphere of the institution suggesting that this is its chief purpose. Not only is there an especially well equipped "visitors' laboratory," but reagents and native collectors are freely supplied. As a result of this liberal policy, combined with the wide range of tropical conditions, the list of visiting botanists is very impressive, both in number and standing.

The *Annals* published by the Garden was established by Dr. SCHEF-

FER, but its editorial management came to TREUB with the second volume. This has been the natural medium of publication for the scientific work of the Garden, and its files represent well the nature and importance of this work. TREUB's own contributions were exceedingly varied, not being guided so much by any special phase of botany as by the opportunity presented by the tropics. Hence they are cited in the literature of morphology, of physiology, and of ecology; and all of them are characterized by clear insight and fine presentation.

His resignation in 1909 was compelled by ill health, brought about in connection with the work of enlarging the scope of the Garden by making it a part of a Department of Agriculture in Java. He intended to live in the Riviera and to prosecute his own studies, but he was forced to spend the winter in Egypt, and did not reach Saint Raphael until spring. It was a great gratification to him that he lived to see the publication of the *Festschrift* in his honor, to which about sixty of his scientific colleagues contributed.—J. M. C.

DAVID PEARCE PENHALLOW

(WITH PORTRAIT)

By the death of Professor D. P. PENHALLOW of McGill University, Montreal, at the untimely age of fifty-six, American Botany has lost a pioneer and leader in his particular field. Born at Kittery Point, Maine, he traveled widely, giving his attention at various times to many different activities. One of the founders and for a time the acting president of the Royal Agricultural College, Sapporo, Japan, he manifested after his return from that country an enthusiastic admiration and even love of the Japanese. Domiciled later for over a quarter of a century in the Dominion of Canada, he became, without losing his American affiliations, so much a part of the academic family of McGill University, that he was, for a number of years one of its Governors. It seems probable that the attempt to carry on his scientific work and at the same time to do his share of the numerous administrative duties which fell to his lot in the country of his adoption, was the primary cause of his early decease.

PENHALLOW's earlier work in his chosen science was on the ascent of sap in wood, and this initial inclination seems to have dominated more or less his whole life. After gaining his degree at Amherst, he set out at an early age for Japan, where he rendered valuable services in connection with the awakening of the scientific activities of that remarkable nation. During his stay in Japan, he visited the Aino in the